

# THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 7.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, DECEMBER 4, 1857.

NO. 68.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

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[Aug. 17, 1857—1y.]

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FULL DRESS SUITS & BOYS.

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# THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1857.

## To Our Patrons

We trust our subscribers, throughout the State of Kentucky, will avail themselves of the opportunity to send by their Representatives and Senators a part, at least, of their dues for subscription to *The Commonwealth*. We have not annoyed our subscribers with dues for some years, and we hope they will not neglect us.

Those who may not have an opportunity of sending, as above requested, can do so by mail, at our risk.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM P. WATSON as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the Senate.

There will be no issue of our Tri Weekly on Monday, the usual day of its appearance. We postpone the day of its publication until Tuesday, because of our desire to give the readers of our Weekly the Governor's Message in this week's paper. Hereafter during the session no Tri-Weekly paper will be issued, the Daily Commonwealth taking its place. We hope our friends throughout the State will send us the names of many new subscribers.

Our new boiler.—We are gratified at being able to state that the publisher of this paper has succeeded in repairing all the damage done by the recent explosion of the steam boiler. The steam presses are again at work, and will be run constantly during the winter. We are now prepared to do printing and all kinds of job work with dispatch, as cheap as any other office in the State, and certainly as neatly as it can be done anywhere. We congratulate the proprietor of the establishment that he is now ready to perform his duties as Public Printer during the winter as heretofore, and that the recent accident has not seriously inconvenienced him.

When Buchanan and Breckinridge were named as the Democratic candidates for President and Vice President, a storm of excitation was raised by the Democracy of the South. It was then suggested that the nomination of Buchanan was unquestionably a concession to the free-soil Democracy of the North and that he would favor the introduction of free-soilism into Kansas. But the Southern Democracy replied with one voice that Breckinridge would be the time and the ark of safety to the South. Well, these Democratic candidates are elected, and the champion of Southern rights is more cipher in the administration; he has no vote and no influence in the adoption of the measures to be pursued by the administration, and has never probably been consulted by the powers that be in Washington in regard to one single item of administrative policy. His very existence is as it were ignored by the administration, except to preside over the Senate, the Vice President, of whom so much was expected and for whom so much was promised, is about as useful as a fifth wheel to a wagon. The name of Breckinridge was used by the wily politicians in the Cincinnati convention to carry Kentucky and to entrap Southern votes for the Democratic nominees, and those who hoped or expected or relied upon the nomination that he would have any share in the administration of our national affairs have been previously deceived and disappointed.—*Low Journal*.

We remember well that, during the last Presidential canvass, it was a favorite argument with Democratic stump speakers that even if the election of President should devolve upon the House of Representatives, Mr. Fillmore would have no chance; because, they said, the Republican, Democratic, and American, Representatives in Congress will all uphold their respective candidates, the Senate will have the election of a Vice President and of course will elect John C. Breckinridge—and if the House should not elect a President before the 4th of March, 1857, Mr. Breckinridge will then become President of the United States. When this argument was brought forward the Democratic portion of the audience would invariably cheer the speaker far more enthusiastically than at any compliment he might bestow upon "old Buck," whom none of them knew, and for whom few of them cared; thus showing that they would far rather Breckinridge should be President than the venerable gentleman from Pennsylvania. In fact, we are not sure but that many of them secretly hoped that the sands of Mr. Buchanan's life might run out before the expiration of his term of office, and that the gallant young Kentuckian might in that way become President. Certain it is that he was looked to as the person who would undoubtedly keep the Administration straight as far as the rights of the South were concerned. How do these persons feel now that their young idol has become a mere cipher in the Administration, his opinions being seldom, if ever, asked, and he being impotent for either good or evil. Mr. Buchanan does not like the idea of owing his election to the personal popularity of, and to the confidence the South reposed in, one so far inferior in years and experience and the cunning wiles of politicians, and has done all in his power to defeat him for the succession.

We learn by telegraph that Fernando Wood has been beaten for Mayor of New York city. The majority for Tiemann, the successful candidate, is said to be 2,692. Wood's defeat may be attributed to his base demagoguery, to his appeals to the mob spirit—his attempts to excite the "poor" against the "rich," the laborer against the capitalist. We trust that the day is not far distant when like condemnation for such trucking will be manifested in every city and town and hamlet in the Union.

Gony's Lady's Book.—We have just received the December number of this excellent magazine. The engravings are unusually beautiful even for Gony, and its contents embrace several choice and well written literary articles. If any of our readers are not already regular subscribers to the Lady's Book, we advise them to become so immediately. The engravings and the elegant patterns of embroidery are worth more than the subscription money, while the literature cannot fail to entertain and delight.

The steamer Kentucky, on a recent trip from Mayville to Cincinnati, had on board three hundred live hogs, of which two hundred and fifty had died during the trip. They were densely crowded, and it seems were smothered to death. The loss is about \$1,200.

The Hon. Elijah Hise and Hon. Linn Boyd are now in this city. Ex-Governor Powell is in Louisville, but is expected up in a few days.

## Consistency.

Many are the praises which have been showered upon the inestimable, because exceedingly rare, virtue, the word expressing which stands at the head of this article. But however precious the jewel may be to the minds of most men, it is evident that the editor of the *Washington Union*, the administration paper and the organ of the *National Democracy*, attaches but little value to it. Within our recollection we know of no one who has shifted his ground so completely as the said editor has upon Kansas matters. He has been guilty of the grossest and most palpable self-satisfaction. In its issue of July 7th, in the present year, while the hobby of popular sovereignty was still dwelt upon by the Democratic party, there appeared an article from which we clip the following extracts, showing, as they clearly do, the impolicy of the course pursued by the Kansas Convention:

"We repeat that the constitution of Kansas must come from the people of Kansas. Ours is not to make such an instrument there is none under Heaven."

"But the Georgia convention, without denying this great principle, seems to think that the Constitution of Kansas ought not to be submitted to a direct vote of the people in its primary capacity. We admit that this is not in all cases a *sine qua non*. It is a fair presumption (if there be no circumstances to repel it) that a convention of delegates chosen by the people will act in accordance with the will of their constituents. When, therefore, there is no serious dispute upon the Constitution, either in the convention or among the people, the power of the delegates alone may put it in operation. But such is not the case in Kansas. The most violent struggle has been ever seen, upon the most important issue which the Constitution is to determine, has been going on there for several years between parties so evenly balanced that both claim the majority, and so hostile to one another that numerous lives have been lost in the contest. Under these circumstances there can be no such thing as ascertaining clearly and without doubt the will of the people in any way except by their own direct expression at the polls. A Constitution not subjected to that test, no matter what it contains will never be acknowledged by its opponents to be any thing but a fraud. A plausible color might be given to this assertion by the argument that the members of the convention could have no motive for refusing to submit their work to their constituents, except a consciousness that the majority would condemn it. We confess that we should find some difficulty in answering this. What other motive could they have?"

"We do most devoutly believe that, unless the Constitution of Kansas be submitted to a direct vote of the people, the unhappy controversy which has heretofore raged in that Territory will be prolonged for an indefinite time to come. We are equally convinced that the will of the majority, whether it be for or against slavery, will finally triumph, though it may be after years of strife, disastrous to the best interests of the country, and dangerous, it may be, to the peace and safety of the whole Union."

"Again: This movement of the Territorial authorities to form a Constitution is made, not in the regular way, in pursuance of an enabling and authorizing act of Congress, but on the mere notion of the Territorial Legislature itself. Nay, it has been begun and carried on in the teeth of a refusal by Congress to pass such an act. This irregularity is not fatal. There are other cases in which it was overlooked. But it can be waived only in consideration of the fact that the people have expressed their will in unmistakable language. If we dispense with the legal forms of proceeding we must have the substance."

"We think, for these reasons, that Gov. Walker, in advancing a submission of the Constitution to a vote of the people, acted with wisdom and justice, and followed the only line of policy which promises to settle this vexed question either rightly or satisfactorily."

We ask our readers now to read carefully the subjoined article from the same paper, written since it had become evident that the Democratic party has become embroiled in a very pretty family quarrel. See how disingenuously the editor trims his sails to meet the coming storm, and to what a shallow subterfuge he resorts to cover up the fact that the Democratic party, or, at least, a large portion of it, wishes now to break the pledges which they have repeatedly made that the people of Kansas should settle their own domestic institutions to suit themselves. But all his sophistry will not deceive the northern Democrats who are seriously disaffected, nor convince them that the attachment to individual rights and privileges—that "inherent sovereignty of man"—which Democrats have professed to entertain, is not the merest humbug and clap-trap.

## Topeka and Leocompton.

A very little reflection, we think, will satisfy any sincere Democrat that the real issue now presented is whether Kansas is to be admitted as a State with a Constitution formed by a body of men chosen and empowered according to the forms of law to make a Constitution, or with one formed by a body of usurpers having no pretence of legal authority, and in all respects no better than a mob. The idea as to the failure of the convention to submit the entire Constitution to the people for ratification or rejection, on which some of our Democratic contemporaries have gone off, will be found, on examination, not to present the true issue now involved. Under ordinary circumstances, we should most heartily have approved the submission of the whole Constitution to the people. The principle on which such submission is properly made is sound, and ought not to be disregarded except for sufficient reasons. We think the reasons in the present case fully justified the convention in a partial but unimportant departure from the principle.

We admit, in all its force, the peculiar obligation which rested on the Kansas convention to adhere faithfully to the principle of popular sovereignty contained in the Kansas act. If we were not satisfied that the true spirit of that principle was carried out by the action of the convention we should oppose it at all hazards. What is the spirit of that great doctrine on which the Democratic party fought its triumphant battle in 1850, and which has been emphatically endorsed by President Buchanan? It is that the people of Kansas should have the right to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. Will any one deny that this principle was engrafted upon the Kansas bill with exclusive reference to the slavery question? The true intent and spirit of the Kansas bill was that the people of Kansas, when they came to form a Constitution, should either adopt or reject the institution of slavery as they pleased. No candid man will dispute this proposition. The question, then, which solves the whole matter is simply this: Has the Kansas convention secured to the people of the Territory the right to make Kansas a free or slave State? If this right is secured, then the true spirit of the Kansas law is carried out. On this point the language of the convention as contained in the schedule to the Constitution furnishes conclusive answer.

No fair-minded man can read the schedule attached to the Kansas Constitution and then deny that the convention had secured to the people of Kansas the right to have a free or a slave State. It is a contemptible quibble to say that if a majority vote for the "Constitution without slavery" it will still be a slave State, because "the right of property in slaves now in the Territory shall in no manner be affected with it." The convention could not have interfered with the right of property in the slaves now in Kansas. That right is fixed and declared to be valid by the highest judicial authority, and no power existed in the convention to do otherwise than respect it. To all intents and purposes, therefore, Kansas will be a free State if a majority vote for the "Constitution without slavery," and the true intent, mean-

ing and spirit of the Kansas act will have been fulfilled.

But those of our Democratic contemporaries who object to the action of the convention insist that the whole Constitution should have been submitted to a popular vote; and because that was not done they denounce the convention as violators of the principle of the Kansas law. We say of our objecting contemporaries pretend that when the Kansas bill was pending it never was contemplated by anybody that the popular sovereignty clause had reference to any other subject than that of slavery? Surely not. Then it is a mere "sticking in the bark" to say that the convention has failed to carry out the great object and the true spirit of the Kansas law.

The question, however, recurs, why did the convention determine to submit only the slavery clause to the popular judgment? Was it because the people ought to have the privilege of passing judgment on their fundamental law? This could not be the reason, because the only question about which the popular mind was known to be agitated and divided was submitted. There had been no agitation or division on any other subject than slavery, and in submitting this, the convention showed that it was not designed to impose a constitution on the people containing any provision on which they had indicated a desire to express their judgment. Still the interrogatory may be pressed—if the convention were willing to submit the slavery clause to the people, why not submit the residue of the constitution? We answer what we suppose to be the true reason. The convention wished Kansas to be admitted as a State. They wished to be admitted either as a free or slave State, as the people might choose, and they wished it to be admitted promptly, that there might be an end to the agitation and trouble which had so long disturbed the peace of the country. The only way to attain this important object was to submit for popular judgment the only subject which had caused the agitation and trouble of the national mind. It was well known that those who would vote against the slavery clause would also vote against every other clause in the Constitution—not because they objected to any other than the slavery clause, but because they denied the legal authority of the convention to sit and make a legal Constitution, and because they were all the time insisting that they had already made a legal Constitution at Topeka. To submit the whole Constitution, therefore, was to endanger the fate of the whole and to prolong the agitation of the slavery question. It was known that the advocates of the Topeka Constitution would vote against any Constitution made by the legally constituted convention. It was not simply that they were opposed to slavery, but they were factiously bent on having the Constitution that was made by a body organized in pursuance of the laws of Kansas, and none but that illegally made at Topeka. Under such circumstances, the convention determined to tender a compromise that would show to the whole country that they were sincerely anxious to restore peace and quiet to the country. They determined to carry out the spirit of the Kansas law by securing to the people the right to have a free or a slave State. We think the deliberate judgment of the country will sustain the action of the convention, whilst the opposition to its action, so fervently manifested by the black republicans, conclusively shows that continued agitation is the real object they have in view. We repeat our deep regret that any of our Democratic contemporaries should be found co-operating with them in this course calculated to prolong agitation. We repeat our earnest hope that when they see that the true issue is between the Topeka and the Leocompton organizations they will no longer be found co-operating with the Black Republicans.

**Major Wood and the Germans.**

"I have no promises or pledges to offer. I point back to the past as an earnest of the future. I refer to my conduct during the three years I have passed in office. Look at my public acts."—*Major Wood, at the Volks Garden.*

Well, let us look at a few of them. The discharge of five hundred Americans from the Police force because they were native born. The Joseph Walker business. The Riot of June 17. The Riot of July 10. The Riot of August 10. Ward—all of which, there can be no doubt, were incited by Mayor Wood. The sacrifice of all the Municipal policemen to his own private spite. The constant opposition to the complete organization of the Metropolitan Police force. The profligate message, inciting the unemployed to riot. If these, and such as these, are the acts to which the Mayor refers as earnest of the future, it is well he should let us know. The declaration will swell Mr. Tiemann's majority on Tuesday.—*New York Express.*

Be it known that New York is a Democratic city, under Democratic government. But the outrages referred to were committed by Irish "Dead Rabbits," and not even alleged to have been perpetrated by native born "Plug Uglies," hence we have seen no comments upon them by Democratic papers in Kentucky.

**FRANKFORT THEATRE.**—This place of amusement, destined to become very popular, has been tolerably well attended for the four nights it has been opened, but not near so well as we hope it will be hereafter, nor as it deserves to be. Thus far the corps have succeeded in giving satisfaction to all who have attended their performances, and it seems to be the general desire that they may be well patronized and thus encouraged to remain among us.

On Wednesday night Mrs. Meeker was very felicitous in her rendition of Bianca, in the tragedy of the "Italian Wife's Revenge." She is unquestionably possessed of histrionic talent of no mean order. The Irish song by Dougherty was vociferously enjoyed. The afterpiece of "My Neighbor's Error" gave great pleasure to all who attended. In it Chapman and Dougherty appeared to great advantage. They are both excellent comedians, and bid fair to contribute much to the pleasure of the attendants at the Theatre this winter.

In this connection it may not be amiss to refer to the groundless fear which seems to prevail among some of our citizens that there is danger of the walls of the building giving away. We are assured by competent judges, that the building is perfectly sound and that nothing need be apprehended on that score. We refer our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. STETSON & WOOD on this subject. We hope to see a crowded house in attendance to-night.

**SAVE YOUR DIME.**—Mr. Wood, the manager of the celebrated Museum at Cincinnati, has engaged the *Luci nature*, the Siamese Twins, and will exhibit them at this place on next Friday and Saturday. Before they arrive Dr. Valentine, the funny man, will give some of his amusing delineation of characters. By all means go to see them both.

**INTOLERANCE IN ITALY.**—Four Roman Catholic Priests at Pavia, in Italy, have lately been excommunicated for denying the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. This town, of 25,000 inhabitants, is the seat of a large University. When the sentence of excommunication, issued by the Pope himself, was placarded on the city walls, they were all torn down by the police, because of the popular indignation. The Pope had forbidden the people to give them food or shelter, but the military Lieutenant of the Province took them under his protection, and the people raised a subscription for their support.

**ANECDOTAL.**—Our acquaintance with Gen. Wm. T. HASKELL, of Tennessee, was commenced at the ball recently given at the Lexington Asylum. We were then struck by his lofty and commanding appearance, and delighted with the exquisite ease and elegance of his conversation. When he visited this city a day or two ago, we renewed that slight acquaintance and spent some hours in his company, being carried away by the sparkings of his glorious genius and irresistibly attracted by the poetic grandeur of his spirit. During that conversation he, among many others of a similar character, related the following anecdote, with which we were so much pleased that, at the solicitation of several gentlemen, he was induced to commit it to paper. With this brief explanation of the manner in which the following anecdote was given to us for publication, we now give it to our readers:

**"In Memoriam."**  
FRANKFORT, Dec. 2d, 1857.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Esq.,  
Editor of the *Frankfort Commonwealth*.  
SIR: Lieut. THOMAS EWELL of Gen. PERSIFER F. SMITH'S Rifle Regiment, now Col. LORING's, who lost an arm in Mexico, fell upon the storm-swept and fire-girdled heights of Cerro Gordo, leading that desperate assault.

The night before the battle, with five men, he reconnoitered and discovered the salient point of attack. In the storming of the height on the morning afterwards he threw himself heroically, far in advance of the charging columns, and was the first to encounter the enemy, alone, like CAESAR MARCIUS, within the gates of Cairol. Of his death Col. LORING in his report says:

"Foremost in the assault, and first in the enemy's Citadel, was First Lieutenant THOMAS EWELL, of Company A, who in desperate, personal conflict with the last of the retreating foe, fell mortally wounded on the field of his imperishable glory."

When Gen. SCOTT ascended the height, he threw himself from his charger, and kneeling by his side, lifted his head upon his knee, bathed in tears, and his voice trembling with manly emotion, exclaimed, "My brave boy, you will not die, you must not die, you shall not die. Live! live! History shall record it, you were the Hero of Cerro Gordo!"

Lieut. EWELL was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, and was appointed to the army from Jackson, in Madison county, Tennessee. He was a grand-son of BENJAMIN STODDERT, Secretary of the Treasury, under THOMAS JEFFERSON. He fell at the early age of twenty-three. He was my intimate personal friend, and school-boy companion.

Will not Tennessee erect a MAUSOLEUM to his memory, and consecrate him to immortal glory? "Sweet sleep the dead, who sink to rest, By all their country's wishes blest."

His comrade in arms,  
WM. T. HASKELL,  
of Tennessee.

The Duchess de Nemours died in London on the 22nd ult., during her accouchement. She was a daughter of the Grand Duke Ferdinand, of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and cousin of Queen Victoria. She was born in 1832, and married in 1840 the Duke de Nemours, by whom she had four children.

One of the best articles of the present day, for purifying the blood, and imparting healthy and invigorating tone to the human system, is McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier. We know it is, for we have tried it. See the advertisement in another column.

**GOLD IN ALABAMA.**—The editor of the *Enquirer*, Centerville, has been shown a specimen of gold found by Col. H. G. Sneed, about five miles South of that place. Col. S. says a large vein can be plainly seen in the rock. The *Enquirer* also notices a beautiful specimen of white marble, from a locality about eight miles from Centerville. Beautifully variegated marble is also found at the same place.

We are authorized to announce Dr. J. RUSSELL HAWKINS as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the next Senate.

We are authorized to announce Edward Hensley as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate of the next General Assembly.  
Sept. 7-11.

## DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

FOR THE SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The *Frankfort Commonwealth* will be published daily during the approaching session of the General Assembly of Kentucky. A competent reporter will be in attendance in each House, and an accurate report of the proceedings of each day will be given the ensuing morning. The *Commonwealth* will thus afford the most convenient medium of communication between the members of the Legislature and their constituents, keeping the latter informed not only of the manner in which their own local interests are represented, but of the general course of legislative proceedings, and saving to the former the trouble and labor of a great deal of private correspondence which would otherwise be indispensable. Beside reports of the proceedings of each House of the Kentucky Legislature, the *Commonwealth* will furnish a summary of Congressional proceedings, and of all the more important items of the current news of the day, foreign and domestic, political and miscellaneous.

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH, for the session, will be \$1 50. Any person procuring us five subscribers, and forwarding the money, shall have the sixth copy for his trouble.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH will be furnished to subscribers, during the session of the Legislature, for 75 cents; and for a year, including the session, for \$2 00. Persons procuring five subscribers to the session weekly, or yearly weekly, and forwarding the money to us, shall receive the sixth copy free of charge.

gentlemen to whom this prospectus is sent will greatly oblige us by presenting it for subscribers; and if their avocations are such that they cannot give it attention, they will do us the favor to hand it to some person who may be willing to make an effort to obtain subscribers.

Remittances may be made by mail at our risk.  
A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Ky.  
NOVEMBER, 1857.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**Cove Mill Flour.**  
The undersigned will keep a supply of FLOUR, BRAN, SHORTS, AND CRUSHED CORN, for sale at Hanna's Block, No. 3, Main Street; his flour he warrants in every instance.  
Dec. 4, 1857-11.  
R. C. STEELE.

**Wheat Wanted.**  
At the COVE MILL, by  
Dec. 4, 1857-11.  
R. C. STEELE.

**Special Notice.**  
350 BUSHES CLARK COUNTY BLUE Grass Seed in store and for sale by  
Dec. 4-11.  
W. A. GAINES.

**Masonic Notice.**  
HIRAM LODGE No. 4, meets on the Second and Fourth Monday evenings of each month at 7 o'clock P. M. in their Lodge room in the third story over W. A. Gaines' store, adjoining the "Commonwealth Office," on Saint Clair street.

THE OFFICERS ARE  
H. WINGATE, M.  
G. B. MACKLIN, S. W.  
W. B. HOLMES, J. W.  
A. G. HODGES, Sec'y.  
J. W. PRUETT, Tr.  
P. SWIGERT, S. D.  
H. RODMAN, J. D.  
C. N. JOHNSTON, S. & T.

Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend the meetings.  
By order of the Lodge  
G. W. LEWIS, Sec'y, pro. tem.  
December 2, 1857-11.

**W. R. SAMUEL**  
WITH  
**DURKEE, HEATH & CO.,**  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WILL take great pleasure in waiting upon any of his friends and acquaintances of Franklin and adjoining counties, who may favor him with a call or order.  
[Nov. 30, 1857-11.]

**Furs at Cost!**  
NO HUMBLED!—These Goods are sent on commission to be sold at Cost for CASH. We have an arrangement made to order any quality that may be wanted. The ladies are respectfully requested to call and examine at  
EVANS' Book and Shoe Store.  
Nov. 16-11.

**Great Attraction.**  
Mrs. F. T. LYONS has just received and opened a very large and splendid lot of MILLINERY GOODS. Give her a call.  
Oct. 23, 1857-11.

We are authorized to announce Mr. LEWIS B. FENWICK as a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives of Kentucky.  
Nov. 4, 1857-11.

We are authorized to announce E. H. TOLLE, of Frankfort, as a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms to the Lower House of the next General Assembly of Kentucky.  
[Oct.—23c.]

We are authorized to announce Mr. L. P. LITTLE, as a candidate for the office of Assistant Clerk of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature.  
[Oct. 19-11.]

We are authorized to announce CHARLES E. NOURSE as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate.  
[Sept. 11-11.]

We are authorized to announce Mr. I. T. CATVINS as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the Senate at the next Session of the Legislature.

## New Goods.

R. Runyan, at Baker & Runyan's old stand, is now receiving a large stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, SHOES, QUEENS-WARE, &c., &c., all of which he will sell LOW FOR CASH, or on credit, till 1st of Jan. next. He will sell his goods as low as the lowest.—Please give him a call.  
Sept. 2, 1857-11.

## THE NEW THEATER.

IT IS KNOWN to the public that we are the lessees of the new building recently erected by Col. Brown on St. Clair street, and which has been fitted up by us, at a very considerable expense, for theatrical performances. It is to our interest of course, that we should obtain as much patronage as possible, and we are assured that we will use every effort in our power to deserve it. We have ascertained that an impression prevails in some extent, and much to our detriment, that the walls and floors of the building are unsafe. Knowing this to be an entire mistake we have caused the house to be thoroughly examined by competent mechanics as a master workmen and invite the attention of the citizen to their statement which is herewith appended.  
STETSON & WOOD, Lessees.

We whose names are signed to this statement, having carefully examined the building belonging to Col. Orlando Brown, and at present occupied by Messrs. Stetson & Wood, as a Theater, have no hesitation whatever in saying that we consider the building perfectly safe, and that there is no possibility of getting into it a sufficient number of persons to endanger it.  
R. A. BRAWNER,  
JOHN HALL,  
G. & H. BERRY.

**POSITIVELY BUT TWO DAYS!**  
**COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM**  
OF  
**LIVING WONDERS?**

**CHANG AND ENG,**  
THE WORLD-RENOVED  
**SIAMESE TWINS**

After a retirement from public life for twenty-two years, will exhibit at the Odd Fellows Hall in Frankfort on  
Friday and Saturday, Dec. 11 & 12.

These extraordinary individuals, acknowledged to be an **UNPARALLELED CURIOSITY**, are making a brief tour through the United States, previous to a visit to Europe, and will be found agreeable, intelligent and communicative. Also, two or three children will be on exhibition with them and the

**SWISS WARRIOR.**  
MONSIEUR GIOCHIO, a young gentleman possessing greater powers of imitation than any other person ever before to public.  
Admission, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents. Exhibition from 2 to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 9 1/2 P. M.  
Dec. 4, 1857-11. [You can please copy.]

**SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT.**  
**LOW PRESSURE.**  
Regular U. S. Mail Packet between  
**LOUISVILLE AND MEMPHIS.**

**SOUTHERNER,**

**TRIPLETT, Master,**  
LEAVES Louisville every Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M., returning, leaves Memphis every Friday at 5 P. M. This boat is fitted up and furnished in the latest and most elegant style, with every regard for the comfort and convenience of passengers; is piloted by a careful and experienced man, well known to the community, who by strict attention to business hope to merit the confidence and patronage of the public.  
D. S. BENEDICT & SON, Agents.  
C. BASHAM,  
N. B. The Southerner connects promptly with the Memphis and New Orleans packets. Passengers ticketed through for \$25 00.  
[Dec. 4, 1857-6m.]

## KEENE & CO'S COLUMN.

W. H. KEENE. R. H. CRITTENDEN.

## KEENE & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN  
**CHOICE GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CIGARS,**  
AND

**ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE,**  
St. Clair and Wapping Streets,  
**FRANKFORT, KY.**

All accounts due 1st of January, May, and September, interest charged after maturity.

**NOVEMBER 23d, 1857.**

## GROCERIES.

N. O. SUGAR,  
CRUSHED SUGAR,  
REFINED SUGAR,  
LOAF SUGAR,  
PRESERVING SUGAR.  
Eastern and St. Louis brands.

**Coffee.**  
OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA,  
PRIME RIO AND MOCHA.

**Molasses.**  
PLANTATION, (bottled and half do.)  
GOLDEN SYRUP AND MAPLE.  
SUGAR HOUSE.

**Soap and Candles.**  
GERMAN,  
CASTILE,  
ROBIN,  
TALLOW,  
SPERM.

**Fish.**  
MACKEREL, (assorted numbers and packages.)  
SMOKED HERRING AND SHAD.

## LIQUORS.

Pale Old Brandy, Claret Wine, Old Port Wine, Hennessy Brandy, Old Port Wine, J. B. Dubouché Brandy, Sherry Wine, Madeira Wine, HOLLAND, & SCHREIDER Champagne, STANDARD AND SWEET, JAMACIA RUM, IRISH WHISKY, PURE APPLE BRANDY, 8 years old, RYE WHISKY, (aged,) TENNESSEE PALE ALE, DOMESTIC WHISKY, OLD BOURBON WHISKY, YOUNGER'S PALE ALE, BOKER'S BITTERS, ABBOTT'S BROWN STOUT.

## MEATS AND LARD.

PLAIN AND CANNED HAMS, DRIED BEEF, (canned,) CLEAR AND RIBBED SIDES, BUFFALO AND BEEF TONGUES, PORK HOUSE AND COUNTRY SHOULDERS, VENISON HAMS, PORK HOUSE AND COUNTRY LARD.

## Wooden Ware, &c.

Color Pails, Buckets, Painted Tubs and Buckets, Tubs, Cans, Measures, Clothes and Market Baskets, Cocos Dippers, Rice, Pepper, Crackers, Ginger, Macaroni, Sausages, Green and Blue Tea, Vermorel.

## HARDWARE.

NAILS, (all sizes), PAD LOCKS, SHOVELS AND SPADES, BUTTS, AXES, AND HOES, SCREWS, TACKS, TRACE CHAINS, HAY AND MANURE FORKS, HATCHETS, PRESERVING KETTLES, COFFEE MILLS, BRYER SCYTHES, BUTCHER KNIVES, MOWING BLADES AND GRAIN SCYTHES.

## TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Holland's Buena Vista, Turkish Smoking Tobacco, Old Dud, Spanish Smoking Tobacco, El Dorado, Scarfulatti, Common, Anderson's "Solace" Fine Cut, Amulet, De Carbago Havana Cigars, Club House, La Rosa, Noriugo, Rio Hondo, Half Spanish, El Tulipan and Rio Sella.

## AGRICULTURAL.

Corn Shellers, Cradles, Snaethes, &c.; Sanford's Straw Cutters; Little Giant Corn and Cob Crushers; A full supply of seeds in proper season.

## FLOUR, MEAL AND SALT.

Superfine and extra Family Flour; Corn Meal. Kan



